TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Possent Eigered in Advance.

Business Notices.—Lig costs per tire, each inscrime. General Notices. -Six fines or ives, each instrition, sents; ever six lines F cents per line and day.

General Advectionments. -INSIDE - Eight lines, it is, and lines from the cents.

OUTSIDE - Eight lines or has, each insertion, 25 cents See mint. It a south per line per fire, or 75 costs per south.

Real-time and Temperatures. Notices and Marriages and Fusings. Insurations, not exceeding 76 words, will address the fire 25 costs.

Legal Advertisements-At the rates fixed by the all Arvertisements inserted in this paper appear both is see Morning and Evening Eulitons.

INEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE IN EVEN YOUR OF EXALY TRIBUNES

A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE GOUNTRY is pubsabled every Saturday Moraton, at the low price of \$2 per
smouth in advance. Fight copies for \$10, or twenty copies
so one address for \$20, and the paper to no case continued
seyond the time for which it is build.
Advertisements for this about will be charged 20 cents

THE SEIMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE a published every Wednerday and Saturday moral Price \$3 per annum. Two copies for \$5. Adventisements 6 cents a line each insertion

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE For European Circulation, For European Circulation,

published on the departure of each Mail Steamor for
Liverpool. Price 6; cents per copy, or 24 per year, posings
actuated. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

California, Gregoz, and the Sandwich Islands, to published on the departure of each Mail Steemer for Chagres. Price 64 cents per copy. GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY.

Halifax, Wednesday, June 12. The steamship Viceroy, Capt. Ewing, arrived at this port at 6 o'clbck last evening. She left Galway on Saturday, the 1st inst. with 22 passengers. She brings Dublin papers of Saturday, the 1st inst. and London and Liverpool papers of Friday, the 31st ult. We are under obligations to the Purser for the prompt delivery of our packages. She has had head-winds nearly the whole distance.

Her coals are nearly exhausted, and she will require to remain here till late in the day Wednes-

Duniis, May 31 .- Flour and Wheat are extremely dull. Prices since Tuesday are unchanged. There is only a retail demand for Indian Corn, and

prices are a shade lower. The wind at 9 o'clock P. M. is very fresh from the Northeast.

Intelligence from Havana.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 12.

The U. S. steamer Saranac arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday morning, having left Havana on the morn ing of the 6th inst. Capt Tatnall, her Commander arrived at Baltimore in the Norfolk steamer this morning and proceeded immediately to Washington. Capt. Tatnall received assurances from the Spanish authorities that the prisoners captured should be honorably dealt with until advices are received from Washington. The report that the Sar anac had been placed under the authorities of Cuba to arrest vessels with parties on board was incor reet. The report of the arrest of the American Con sul was also incorrect. The Saranae broke part o the frame sustaining her machinery on the day of leaving Havana, and came home using one whee only. The prisoners of the late Cuban expedition have been treated with great kindness; and all in the Island was quiet when the Saranac left. The shooting of five prisoners, heretofore reported, is in correct; the prisoners are at Havana and will be sent home. The Spanish authorities expressed much satisfaction at the course of the American Government. The Saranac remained two days at Key West. The Captain of the Saranac called on the Captain General of Cuba and stated reasons why the men captured at Contoy had abandoned the expedition. In coply, be was informed that a distinction had been made between these and those who landed at Cardenas. The former were well treated and would have fair opportunity to prove them. The interview was altogether satisfactory. About three hours after the Saranac anchered a Havana a Spanish man-of-war came in with prisoners, but no prizes. The latter, it is supposed. was ordered to some other port to avoid collision.

Case of Professor Webster. Boston, Wednesday, June 12.

The application for a Writ of Error in the case of Prof. Webster, came before a full bench of the Supreme Court this morning. The case was argued for Webster by C. B. Goodrich. The points raised were, that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the case and had no right to try Webster. That neither judgment nor sentence were in accordance with the requirements of the Statute-that no record of the ordering of the case to the Supreme Court by the Municipal Court appears—that legal service of indictment does not appear to have been made—that the sentence was not in accordance with the Statute, in saying that said Webster should be taken from the Jail, whence he came, and thence to the place of Execution, which is in the precints of the Jail. The Musicipal Court not having performed the proper Primary Proceedings in the case, the Supreme Court had not yet acquired jurisdiction-that the Supreme Court had not yet been furnished with records of the Municipal Court in the case. The simple endorsement of the Clerk of the Municipal Court upon the indictment not being sufficient to give the Supreme Court jurisdiction. Arguments

new proceeding. The Argument in Professor Websier's Case Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
In an affidavit affixed to the writ of error peti

tion Prof. Webster tells the Court that he is not in frenced by any desire to delay the execution of judgment by this movement, but, by the advice of his counsel, that the errors presented are of such grave importance that it was proper they should be brought before the Court. The case was argued at length by C. B. Goodrich and Judge Merrick for the petitioner, and the Attorney-General and Mr. B. Ennis for Government. The Attorney-General closed an eloquent argument by saying that the premotion of public justice was an important mat-ter. The prisoner had had a jury trial, and he emphatically inquired whether he should be permitted to some in now and reverse that judgment. Mr. Merrick alosed by saying that they did not come to ask any peculiar favor for the prisoner, but if there had been an error in the proceedings the prisoner had a right to avail himself of it. The decision of the Court will be given in a day or two.

The Canada will be up at 7 o'clock-too late for the mail train. The letters must therefore ge in the og whiese an express is put on. The Asia took out 134 passengers -no specie.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X.....NO. 2858.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1850.

Connecticut-No Election of U S. Senator. It will be seen by the following dispatch, that the Connecticut Legislature made another incifectual attempt yesterday to elect a U. S. Senator in place of Hon Rooks S. Baldwis, whose term expires on the 4th of March next:

Pail anium Crrece, New-Haven, Conn. | Wednesday, June 12-11 o'clock. | The first ballot for Senator stood as follows:

Touces, Loca, 40; Baldwin, Whig, 53; Feller, 1; Cler-and, 18; C. A. Inge coll, 3; G. S. Catte, 13; Chas. Chat can, 1; a ingham, 2); C. R. Ingersoll, 1; O. S. Seymou, 4 Noratio Amer., 14 Educard Perkins, 1. Consequent or other.

The record ballot this morning was as follows Tenerse, Lore, 54; Balawin, While, 52; Ingham, Loco, 7; Glerce and, 19; Cartin, Loco, 21. Since other votes for the other recent, and one blenk.
Third Helder-Bidwin, 23; Tonory, 31; Ingham, 46; leveland, 17; Catilo, 12. Six others for six different

Further balloting postponed till next Wednesday.

Nashville Convention-

Ey House's Printing Telegraph. Nashville, Tenn. Wednesday, June 12. During a discussion on the adoption by Committoe of an Address to the People of the United States, Mr. Colquit of Ga. said the resolutions were tame erough. He said, we in the South may have for years been engaged in planning schemes of party aggrandisement, and it was time for this to cease. Men should speak out what they felt-let the rights of the South be really infracted and he did not know the Slave States or the humblest man in the ranks who would not come up and face the politicians. He was willing to have margin enough incorporated in the report to suit the views of gentlemen who might wish to address the people, but he was for decided measures -he would advise every Southern State to molding bullets, casting cannon, and filling their arsenals, if need be, in order to defend their rights. Was he a disunionist? The Union, he would say, could not be destroyed-but he was not for tame submission. The Union was dear slike to all-North and South-and if people of the North love the Union as he did, it would be preserved-but every man, woman and child south of the Potomac was willing to die for their rights. It seemed all to resolve itself into this at last, if he just knew exactly how to ask for a settlement of this controversy, and he could get what he so much

this controversy, and he could get what he so much desired, the Almighty knows he would ask for just that much, and no more.

Mr. Colquit illustrated his position by a humorous story, in substance, that a fellow in Ga had purchased a new pair of gallowses and watched for an opportunity to display them at a muster, therefore he pretended he was wanted to light in the college to real left his cost, but there order to get a chance to pull off his coat, but there proved to be a fight, sure enough, and the mover in

proved to be a fight, sure enough, and the mover in it got whipped.

Mr. Colquit, hoped the Delegates bad not come to show their suspenders. He did not want any dodging either, and hoped that every delegate would take the responsibility, and come out over his own name in what he did.

Judge Hunter of Ala. having the floor, proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. Colquit. He regretted the necessity which called for a reply, but he could not avoid answering charges of pusillanimity and cowardice in the speech from the gentleman from Georgia.

tleman from Georgia.

Gen. Pillow said it was idle to talk flippantly of their love for Union, whilst raising their hands to tear it to tatters. He would ask, was there no other man here but himself devoted to the preservation of the Union? Was it expected that the Convention man here but himself devoted to the preservation of the Union? Was it expected that the Convention would adopt views which not one in ten would sustain? He came with a heart full of the spirit and temper of compromise, and he accepted the resolutions without a word of dissent, although they did not meet his ideas, and he did not agree with the position assumed in all of them. He stood there as the sole representative of his Congressional District and as such he was willing notwithstanding his objection to take resolutions presented by his colleagues, but did the address correspond with resolutions—was it based on them? It should have been fitted for the resolution. Was it so fitted? No, it was not. They had gone in the address beyond the limit of the resolution—he would say to the author of the Address it was calculated to work evil at home although there were not many here who agreed with him, yet there were, perhaps, more than gentlemen might think; he was against the Address and for the Compromise.

A thousand times over Mr. F. Pickens of S.C. regretted the necessity of trespassing on the attention of the Convention. He hopped there would be more

retted the necessity of trespassing on the attention of the Convention. He hoped there would be more harmony; it appeared the gentleman from Alabams, by inference, charged on the Convention plans of disunion.

Mr. Hunter explained. He did not intend to be so understood. His friend from Georgia had been arraigned for some of his sentiments. What

arraigned for some of his sentiments. What eason had the gentleman himself to suppose nat he was invulnerable. What waters had he been dipped in-if there was a spot distinguish it was nearer the other extremity of his person than his heel. Was the Union to be saved by timid resolves—to be saved by measures engendered by foul fanaticism,—he was here to save the Union, and would not give a fig for the Union without the Constitution. What were the Union without the Constitution. What were the principles of the resolutions? That Union of the States was a compact, and that each State as a last resort had the right to secede from the Union. If the Convention dispersed without unanimity, was not each State compelled to act for itself. If all State compelled to act for itself. If were united did any believe the Union wo dissolved—the people of the 15 Southern States terests. Act together and there is no need to ap peal to arms—he could appeal to public sentiment to people looking boldly to secession as the last rem edy to sustain our rights. Give us Union protecting our rights and he would spend the last drop of his blood to defend it. He could not bow to the God of fanaticism with its leprosy. He called this a con-servative body, but if we could not preserve our rights—was compelled to appeal to a resort to arms which the gentleman from Alabama so much dreads—he apprehended we were about to set in motion principles of the highest investimuch dreams—no appresented we were about to set in motion principles of the highest import ance. Did you ever, Mr. President, in leaning over the bow of a steamer, think of the little rivulet far away, over which the hunter carelessity stopped and from which the wild deer drank, follow it out and from which the wild deer drank, follow it out, and what was the mighty result witnessed? It will have been observed that South Carolina had taken but little part in the Convention; they had met here at the invitation of Mississippi, a younger but a gallant State; she had lead on a great occasion, and she would lead again till her place here would rise ever so high, and they of South Carolina would be with her. She asked nothing more than what was honorable—they would have nothing less.

Mr. Ghotsen of Va. spoke at length in favor of amending the Address, and took occasion to defend and define the position he occupied with the minor-

and define the position he occupied with the minority in Committee, in an able manner, asking in case the Compromise bill passed, would the gentleman be willing to dissolve the Union?

Mr. Newton said he had not intended to speak on this occasion. His colleague, however, had saked if in case the Compromise bill passed, would he be willing to dissolve the Union? He had no right to put such a question; he himself was not for timid counsels any more than for rash ones. What was the fact with regard to the proposed compromise? Why five out of six propositions were in favor of the North. Was that compromise which proposes to take for a single free-State, 26c miles on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, Cutting us out for ever from commerce with Asia State, you miles on the aboves of the Pacific Ocean, Cutting us out for ever from commerce with Asia and that quarter of the world, and coafining us to our own aboves here at home.

[Cat off abruptly at Philadelphia.]

Mail through. Below New-Orleans, 4th, ship John Dunlop, Boston. The steamer Fashion from Tampa Bay, which arrived at New-Orleans, reports no Indian news. Gen. Twiggs was at Tampa. Capt. Casey was met on his return from hear-ing a talk with "Billy Bowlegs." Major Brooke,

Capt. Macdonald, Lieuts. Garland and Collins, or rived in the Fashien.

The Whigs of Hagerstown, Maryland held a Government.

Mr. More E. Local of La. said it was apparent.

Washington, Wednesday, June 12.
The Louisville (Ky.) Courier copies, with approbation, the severe denunciation of Henry Clay by the Richmond Whig, in consequence of Mr. C.'s remarks against the President. It excites much comment and the people are desircus of ascertaining the position of Mr. Crittenden. An M. C. is out in the Union, charging that the money clause in the Compromise has a corrupt tendency—twenty millions of Texas scrip hawked about here, with which to buy support, &c. &c.

Canel Bont at Honesdale.

Howespale, Ps. Wednesday, June 12.
The splendid packet-boat "Fashion," belonging to Wilbur & Patmor, arrived bere on her first trip last evening. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. were on board, with a fine band of music. She is to run between Honesdale and the Eric Rail road at the mouth of the Lackawaxen for passen-

Parliamentary Proceedings.

MONTERAL, Wednesday, June 12

Last night Sir Alan McNab's motion to introduce and amend the Indemnity bill of last session was negatived, without discussion, by 36 to 16.

XXXIst CONGRESS-First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Wednesday, June 12.

A large amount of morning business was dis A bill granting swamp lands to the States in which they lie, for reclamation, was taken up and passed.

The Omnibus bill was again taken up, when Mr. DAYTON resumed his remarks. It was supposed that the sum to be paid Texas for her claim on New-Mexico, was ten millions; a sum greatly disproportionate to the value of the property itself, and much more disproportionate to the real value of the claim. Congress had paid but eighteen millions for the whole of the territory ceded by Mexico, and yet it proposed to pay ten millions, not for the territory, but to a disputed claim to a small and comparatively valueless portion. What inducement, then, as a bargain, was there for paying this vast sum? There was none. The only obment, then, as a bargain, was there for paying this vast sum? There was none. The only object then was to settle this agitation, a gratuity to purchase peace; if it was worth while to take that step, let it be taken openly, distinctly, and upon its own merits. He next considered the Fugitive Slave Question as connected with the scheme of Compromise. He thought this matter of escape of slaves had been a little exaggerated; we should soon, however, have a means of testing the accuracy of the estimates of the extent of this evil, as it had been provided for in the Census Bill passed. He expressed the injustice of condemning the President for not having made some recommendation in relation to this subject;—when before had it ever been supposed to be the duty of the Executive to recommend any plan for duty of the Executive to recommend any plan for the arrest of runaway negroes. Fugitive Slave Bills had been before Congress for several years past: why, then, had it not been deemednecessary for Mr. Polk to recommend the measure to the con-sideration of Congress:—it was only just now dis-covered that this question, formed one of the seraideration of Congress;—it was only just now discovered that this question formed one of the gaping wound from which was cozing the life's blood of the country. He denied that it was any such wound—it was like the disease known to superstition; it required the word of fervid eloquence to make one drop of blood to flow from this wound. He proceeded to consider the provisions of the bill itself, contending that the proposition of the Committee—which provides that the Slave-holder may take a record from his own court, upon which he may arrest his alleged slave in the Free State and have him returned to the jurisdiction from which be escaped—is unconstitutional in requiring the Judicature of one State to execute the judgment of another State, even though violative of its own statutes. This was an outrage of all legal own statutes. This was an outrage of all legal principle, and even more ultra than had ever before been demanded. He advocated the propriety of Jury Trial of all Fugitive Slaves, referring to and advocating the amendment of the law of '98, submitted a few days since by Mr. Webster. He reviewed the operation of the pending measures in various ways, showing its injustice and repulsiveness. After a few remarks, gratulatory of the proposition to abolish the Slave Trade, he concluded with an elegence tribute to the Union and its agentatity. own statutes. This was an outrage of all

Mr. Davis of Miss, saked in what State emaneibe question of a man's right to freedom, as Mr. Dayton had asserted.

Mr. Dayton and he believed there was such a

statute in the Senator's own State.

Mr. Foote—It is not so.

Mr. Davis—It is a mistake: there can't be any

such law; it would be taking a test of conscious Mr. DAYTON here produced the statute, and show-

ed his statement to be true.

Mr. Foote expressed his regret at many things which Mr. Dayton had said this morning, and insinuated that his zeal was to meet a reward from the

other end of the avenue.

luded. He had spoke his own sentiments for him-self, at the dictation of no man, and knew nothing of any reward to be received, and cared not a butn for such.

The question being stated upon Mr. Benton's

motion to postpone, he rose and said that in ac-cordance with the notice which he gave on Monday, a disposition being now evinced to vote upon the amendment, he would withdraw his motion, in order to see whether any amendments were to be

Mr. CLAY expressed the hope that Mr. Benton would permit a vote upon his motion.

Mr. Berrow making no response, the question was stated upon the amendment submitted on Saturday by Mr. Douglas in relation to the northern boundary of Texas.

oundary of Texas.

After a long debate upon various propositions for amending the amendment, in the course of which it was modified in various ways, the amendment was

Mr. TURNEY moved that the entire section in rela-Mr. TURNEY moved that the entire section in rela-tion to the boundaries of Texas be stricken out. He was acting upon the principle that a "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and believed that the cession of this territory for the purpose of erect-ing it into a Territory was equivalent to passing the Wilmot Provizo.

Mr. Foorz briefly replied, and the Senate ad-journed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATATIVES. By Bain's Electro-Chemical Telegraph. Mr. GREEN (Loco) of Mo. asked leave to present

a memorial from the contractor of the public print-Mr. BRIGGS (Whig) of New-York, moved that

the Senate bills on the Speaker's table be taken up and referred to the appropriate Committee.

Objections made to both of the above.

Mr. Ewing (Loco) of Tenn. from the Military Committee, reported a bill to pay the Texas Company for services on the frontier.

The House then went into Committee of th Whole on the State of the Union, on THE CALIFORNIA BILL

Mr. BAYLY (Loco) of Va. offered a formal amend ment, in order to enable him briefly to indicate his course on this subject. It was something similar to the Missouri Compromise. He eventually with-drew his amendment, when

Mr. Starter (Lose) of Tenn. renewed it, and said that the time for bargaining, he trusted, had not gone by, although so declared by Mr. Cartter.

The White of Ingentee and ratified Clarke's that the right sof the South on the Slavery question, nomination.

that the right sof the South on the Slavery question, were not respected under any consideration what ever. He offered an amendment that neither acti-Renthim, Socialism, nor Dwenism shall be allowed, and said that he could demonstrate that Socialism is the cause of existing difficulties. Socialists are trying to take a ray Southern property. The more clasts of New-York do not had their carriages and their borses by stronger tenure than the Southern crashed Sinces. Agitation arises from a miser table species of easy and hate, because they think we trincally Southerness have negroes to wait on

we princely Southernors have negroes to wait on us! (Laughter) He withdrewhis amendment. The question was then on the amendment of Mr. Grans to apply the Missouri Compromise line through to the Pacific, which Mr. Ashman had moved to amend, by striking out, "through to the Pacific."

Mr. Schenck, Whir, of Ohio, endeavored to test the amendment, by adding "that if the Misseuri Compromise shall be enacted, it shall be considered as having no force, but only so long as it may "opend on public opision." He wanted to may sepend on public opixion." He wanted to mail such Compromise express what it meant, but he would not yote for Mr. Grren's proposition, even if thus amended.

Points of order were raised amid great confasion, as to whether the amendment was in order.
The Chairman decided that it was an appeal sken from the decision, and the Chair sustained it.
Mr. Mrang, Loce, of Va. and the Chairman entered into a conversation about points of order,

Mr. WOODWARD (Loco) of S. C. observe!-Is

CONVERSATION DELIVERS OF C. GOVERNAM.

The CHAIRMAN.—It is not.

Mr. Woodwand—Then I call you both to order.

[Laughter.] Mr. W. said that he did not regard the Missouri Compromise as some other Southerners did. It was a concession to the North, and southing this cut has Southerners. othing to the South

question was taken on Mr. Schenck's amend-

The question was taken on Mr. Schenck samend-ment, and rejected by 70 Ayes to 70 Noes. Mr. Ashmun (Whig) of Mass. was understood to withdrawhis amendment. Mr. Hilliand (Whig) of Ala. offered an amendment, altering the boundaries of California, so as to embrace all the Territory acquired from Mexico, known as Upper California, and lying north of 36° 30' north latitude.

Mr. Seddos (Loce) of Va. moved to amend Mr. Hilliard's amendment by saying, that as before the acquisition of the said Territory, it was understood that the Missouri Compromise line would be extended to the Pacific Ocean.

ed to the Pacific Ocean.

The question was taken, and the amendment was directed to be altered.

Mr. Seddoos offered another amendment, affirming that the Missouri Compromise line shall be extended to the Pacific, as by the past action of the Government the benefits of the line have been realized by the non-slaveholding States. Heasked that the South has recommended. that the South be now given a reciprocal benefit.

Mr. Cartter (Loco) of Ohio, said that the talk about territory, purchased with the common blood and treasure of the nation, was all gas and gam-mon. The Federal Government is a trustee for the sovereign people residing on territorial lands, and not the States.

Mr. Vernble (Loco) of N. C. said that the North have derived all the benefits from that line, but that fanaticism and rapacity have destroyed the con-

STANTON (Loco) of Tenn. denied, in reply to Mr. Cartter, that any Southern gentleman wished to control the institutions of the country, and that it was arrogance on the part of California to come forward and claim admission under the circumstance

forward and claim admission under the circumstance that her Constitution was already formed.

Mr. Millson, (Loco) of Va. contended that it was not only right, but the duty of Congress to adopt the Missouri line.

Mr. Vinton, (Whig) of Ohio, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Sedden, said, that it was understood, before the acquisition of the California Territory, that the Missouri line should be run; but that, so far from that, the Wilmot Proviso was nothing but the ordinance of 1787, applied to the proposition of voting money to enable the President to negotiate peace with Mexico; and, as a condition, the Proviso was adopted by a large majority, and it was thus determined that if the Territory was purchased, Slavery should never be inritory was purchased. Slavery should never be in-troduced. After the country was acquired, a bill was brought in to establish a Territorial Govern-ment for California, and the Wilmot Proviso was incorporated into the bill. Before and after the ac-quisition of the Territory it was voted that it should be free.

be free.

Mr. Thompson (Loco) of Miss. gave his reasons why he understood that the Missouri Compromise line was to be applied, and said that if it was not extended the North would be acting in bad faith, after they have got their share.

Mr. Root, (Free Soil) of Ohio, remarked that it was said before the Territory was acquired, that agitation would grow out of it, and it is now shaking the Union to its center. The Missouri Compromise line was then voted down half a dozen Mr. Root, (Free Soil) of Ohio, remarked that it was said before the Territory was acquired, that to proceed to vote upon the motion to postpone indefinitely, and if that should be rejected, that the promise line was then voted down half a dozen time. ics, but the Wilmot Proviso passed by a large

Mr. BAYLY (Loco) of Va. said that, as early as in 1845 and 1846, on the admission of Texas, all branches of the Government, were committed by

themselves to the divergenment, were committed by themselves to the Missouri line.

Mr. Meade, (Loo.) of Va. said that if gentlemen would go with him, he would demand the Missouri line at every hazard, and to the last extremity.—

Mr. Stephens (Whig) of Georgia had recalled to the recollection of the gentlemen, the fact that the position which he formerly took was that the dismemberment of a neighboring readily the service. tion which he formerly took was that the dismemberment of a neighboring republic, and the acquisition of her soil by us, would be a curse, and he would not taste, touch, or handle the unclean thing. He, at that time, said that we might look back on the fragments of a glorious Constitution. He was then unwilling to give one dollar for territory unless this difficulty was settled in advance. Mr. McMullen had earnestly contended for the Missouri Compromise. Mr. M. did the same, and said, if you exclude us, I am not willing to submit. I trust my people will not be satisfied, and I, for one, will shake the dust from my feet. We intend to have a portion of the land—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

Mr. Morse went for the Missouri Compromise, and the amendment having been successively

and the amendment having been successive offered and withdrawn by the gentlemen p

Mr. VAN DYKE (Whig) of N. J. renewed it. [The rules allow five minutes for explanation to gentlemen offering an amendment, and they avail themselves of this to make little speeches.] He would not trouble the Committee with remarks He wanted a vote.

The question was about to be taken on this

He wanted a vote.

The question was about to be taken on this amendment, originally offered by Mr. Saddon, to extend the Missouri Compromise, as, by the past action of the Government, the benefits of it have been enjoyed by the non-slaveholding States.

Mr. Caldburll (Loco) of Ky. moved that the Committee rise: rejected by 63 to 90.

The amendment was rejected by 68 to 103.

Mr. McCuren (Loco) of S. C. made an ineffectual motion that the Committee rise.

Mr. Stanton, (Loco) of Tenn. offered an amendment, that it shall be no objection to the admission of any State which shall hereafter be formed out of the territory lying South of the parallel of latitude thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, and that the Constitution of said State may authorize or establish African Slavery therein. Mr. S said that this contained the spirit of the Missouri compromise. The Wilmot Provisohas never been passed by the Senate, nor acknowledged by the Government, and no Southern man can say it ever will be adopted. When that is done I will be ready to walk out of the Union.

Mr. Szddon repeated that the original understanding was, when the territory was to be acquired, that the Missouri compromise, or some other, should be adopted.

Mr. Baker, (Whig) of Ill. would go against all

abould be adopted.

Mr. Baker, (Whig) of Ill. would go against all amendments in order to give California a fair chance. If the Government has the power to prohibit Slavery north of the Missouri line, it has the same power to prohibit Slavery south of it. The gentle-man had said that he would go out of the Union if the territory was not divided. Where would he

Mr. STANTON replied that the South would go.
Mr. BAKER-You say so. (Much confusion a

The remainder of our dispatch is cut off by an interr

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Minrhets ... ALREST, June 12. Receipts within the past 24 hours.—FLOUR, 1,500 bbs; Warner, 5,00 males.—Flour is fire with a moder at house-magning. Sales reach 2,000 bbs at 5 Sect 52 for stell Pasts, and 5 7505 41 for Michigan. In other things there is nothing doing.

Pinrkets ... Surrato, June 12. We amen the receipts since vesterilay - Flour, recibis: Warar, 17.00 tendes; Cosa, 50 cc do. Tos Flotta market is without change, but belies are flux - Wissar is delist setted by rates. The Cosa market is lover, 45.00 backets a data 15.00 chiefly for mixed Western. One Warsky is nominal at 23. Nothing dutog in Franciers worth telegraphing.

Markets ... Saltimons, June 12. The steamer's news had no special effect on the market. Howard at Freez is willing at 5 31; Red Wars at 1 is. Corn 600 50c.

Passengers Salled.

In the stoomably Join, for Diverged and Halifar—Mr.P. Kernard, Dr. and Mrs. S. G. Howe, in fact and nurse, Malladge, Klimman, A.T. Hall, W. G. Lambers and wife, J. Dalton, Win Lowry, A. Dominson and J. Schleichinger of Boston; C. H. Rhoudes of Danvers; Williams of Machiehead; J. A. Treat, of Pittsburgh, C. A. Adler, Dancan, and wife, Mis. Duncan and servent; Wadsworte and Mrs. Weistenbolm of Trovit, Rolf, Bullof, Hartfard, A. M. mitsamore, Ironaldas and wife, W. B. Draper, Chas. Guding, J. McFariana, Benal Young, D. Parish and wife, Mis. Parish, Ars. Moore, J. Boury, wife and child, Alle Bourer, J. Proncushsesham, W. W. Weids, Dixon, T. Broedbant, C. Joy. Holmore, Rahbessa. Scurry, wife and child, Alle Romer, J Procurentsesham, W W Welds Dixto, T Scondinent, C Joly, Holmes, Rahbrasa, Bonchepon and servaris, JD Eord, J Sachel, P Cortest and Calais of New-York, A French and wife, Albany, H G Glatter, wife and maid, Rev Mr Balch and wife, J R Glimer, C Beckert, Miss C Cushman, Harrs, Rev D Jartson, W T Goliday, Philadelphias J Rynnek, G W Bull and two sons, and W Wyman of Aiston: J J Gromouch of Visabilington, J P Aiston, C P Aiston, Arthur Plaise and wife; B H Bcown of Charlesaudt, R Miller of North Caroline, Whistler, wife and servant, of Illinois; E Unpper of St Louis; C Allaird of Mobiler John Esice, L Dolormed, W H Titchfield, Collett Lockhart, P Davis, Toos Jefferson, H Holland, J Day, and J H Ewer of Montreal Robert Michell, 8 Gonn and Wm Harris of Toronto: McLean of St Calairine, S W H Pillen of Have; A F Mildway and servart; Earle Duriam sad servart; Wiberington and Parkson of England; Hoe E Twitzelton, Wm Barcest; Clasfle Bessange, J R Miller, J M Dreguyars, C Lartumin of London, R Sparrow of Ireland; P Constantine, V Doncourman of France, S Califorente of Huly, J Frith of Brames (G Ross, G A Saunders, Stanfies, S F Ailkite, J D Reuys, Rocheford, Hannan, Jr, G B Russele, A F Berling and Heinreidences not given—132.

For Halfage—Messars A Lawrence, Rev Dr Lathrop and

residences not given—132
For Halifaz—Mesar A Lawrence, Rev Dr Lathrop and G Archibaid of Boston; H N Senior of Providence, Me Donaid, sad F H Tiffury of New-York; Ferguson, A A Bisck J Mashewson, Miss Mathewson and servant and Geo Clerk of Halifax—and two ladles, names unknown—14.
Total 146.

FROM WASHINGTON.

California Mails-Course of Pallures.

Editorial Correspondence.
Washington, Tuesday, June 11. I have been making inquiries at the General Post Office with regard to the alleged detentions of Mails on the Isthmus, and this is their explana-

The Post Office Department sends a Special Agent in each regular Mail Steamer hence to California, and so back again. He is expressly charged with the care and oversight of the Mail sent by the same conveyance, and does not neglect it-at least, no instances of such neglect are known to the Department. But there are frequently other steamships leaving our chief ports for Chagres-some times half way between two regular Mail Steam ers. Expresses advertise to send letters by these or send without advertising; and the Department, to protect its revenues, also advertises to send, and does send. The steamships (though not on regular Mail service) carry these Mails faithfully; but at Chagres their task is done. The Mails are put ashore, but there are no agents to take charge of them; no steamships on the other side to receive them. They get over to Panama, after a fashion, and there wait the arrival of a Mail Steamer. At least they reach California no sooner than if detained here for the regular mails; sometimes they run off the track and are delayed, or perhaps even missent or lost.

Such are the essential facts. I think the Department, if it consent to receive letters for and send them by odd steamers, should see them through safely and promptly. But it is nevertheless worth knowing that the regular Mails are not subject to these detentions, but only the comparatively insignificant Mails sent out of season. And I will add this fit advice-Send your letters by the regular Mails if possible; but if not, send them by Express or private hands. The Mails sent by chance boats may go safe, and generally do; but they will wait at Panama for the regular Mail Steamer, and so might as well wait here for that same.

Generally, I believe the Mail Service of our Country was never before so efficient and sure as it now is. Instances of defect or failure often occur, and always must in the details of a machinery so vast, rapidly expanding and complicated as this; but as a whole the last year has witnessed great improvements both in speed a d safety, and they are still soing on. The Postmaster General is unwearied in his labors, and is ably seconded by his Assistants. The rapid increase of Revenue, and the flourishing state of the Finances of the Depart ment speak volumes in favor of its general management. If there are still faults which may be amended, they need but be pointed out to ensure

The Last Day of Gas in the House.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Tuesday Afternoon, June 11. The House met in good season this morning-11 clock, after which hour it closed its last night's nteresting sitting. Nearly every member was in bis seat, for a rarity. Every countenance indicated by the anxiety which sat upon it, that it was a day of unusual importance for weal or wo. Among the members present, of those for some time ab sent from their seats, for allowable cause-always exceptions-I noticed James McDowell of Virginia. He looked pale and feeble. It was evident that he was not equal to such a tax upon his nervous system as a speech upon the exciting topic of the day : but his allies, having been made conscious o the nower of his pathetic oratory on a former memo rable occasion, insisted that he must make the effort, and it soon became evident that he would be assigned the floor at 12 o'clock, thus making the ast speech-Mr. Dovy having made up his mind not to avail himself of that courtesy which would give the author of the California bill an hour even after i o'clock had arrived, by way of closing the

A SPEECH FROM MCDOWELL.

After an hour spent by Howard of Texas, in a speech, the contents of which you would readily have guessed without the indications of the telegraph—of which I will therefore only say that it was quite faithful to the unacrupulosity of the people whom he represents, sure enough Mr. McDowell whom he represents, sure enough Mr. McDowell whom he represents, sure enough Mr. McDowell whom all parts of the hall, filling the area in front of the speaker with chairs, to the robbing of not a few Reporters boxes of their stools of martyrdom.

He spoke slowly and calmly, and in the most conciliatory tone, every one paying profound attention? He went into an estimate of the amount of Free Territory which the North would possess with California included, and then asked if, with this vast area of Free Soil, destined, with the help of foreign emigration, and under the spirit of indomitable energy which had ever characterised the North, could they insist on applying the law of Slavery restriction to the Mexican Territories! He seemed just warming up, and coming to the pathetic portion of his speech, when the hammer fell—the orator stopped short, and there arose a many-voiced cry of, "Go ou, McDowell go on!" Mr. Coxoza and others objected. Some of the Southerners affected to think this "very sard!" but, hard or soft, it was very proper, and I go on " Mr. CONGER and others objected. Council of the Southerners affected to think this "very hard;" but, hard or soft, it was very proper, and am glad, however pleasant it would have been a myself to have heard Mr. McDowell for another myself to have heard Mr. McDowell for another myself to be a soft and the proceed. I am hour, that he was not suffered to proceed. I am glad for a special reason, and that is that a double speech from him was a part of the plan of opera-

tions concocted by the Southerners, for the corrying out of which they relied, doubtless, on the sympathy always swakened by Mr. McDownell's moderful pathos and manner.

ANKUDOTE OF NORDOWELL'S PATHOS.

Speaking af McDownell's manner reminds made an anecdote of his career in the Virginia Legislature. I am told by a friend, who served with him in that body, that he actually made nearly the whole of the members weep over a picture of desclation made glad, and the shorts of women and children arcured their mountain hets, that he predicted would result from some Weste in Virginia Road bill, of trifling impetance, which he was advecating at the time. "Cry!" said I, "over that!" "Yes," said my informant, "and you would have cried too had yo week seared under the wondercous tenes of his voice he was so very pathetic!"

THE REGINNING OF THE END.

Confusion now begun her reign. Amendment after amendment, and polict of order after points order, which were, like the point on the Potomac, "Point no point." followed in rapid succession—the Southerners making most of these, as usual. (Oh, the instincts of Siavery!—they never slumber nor aleep!) "Hap, rap, rap!" from the Chairman's (Burp) hammer, and "Will the House please come to order?" from his tongue. Several motions that the Committee rise for the purpose of adjourning till to morrow were voted down. The Chairman'— ("Fee God's sake, let the Clerk read! Order, order!") Amendments were Chair ordered amendments read. A member:

"Mr. Chairman"— ("For God's sake, let that
Clerk read! Order, order!") Amendments were
read, amid much confusion. Souto voce: "Tweedle dum and tweedle-dee! I can't, for the life of
me, see the difference between the amendments
of Suddon and Hilliand." "Order, order!"—
The Chair ruled Suddon's amendment in order.
McLanz of Maryland appealed, but withdrew it.
Chairman's hammer here flow from his hand. (A
laugh.) Motion to rise. "Mind, I shall claim the
floor to-marrow, if we rise," from Suddon.—
Chair: "Certainly"—rap, rap! "Order, order!"—
Tellers ordered. Lost.

A MOMENTARY CALM.

Tellers ordered. Lost.

A momentary calm now followed, when your correspondent paused and took a long breath, by way of food for the lungs, and an eight penny batter cracker for the stemach, which seemed to say, "Smallest favors than hully received."

FRO FORMA AMENDMENTS AND FIVE MINUTES

"Smallest favors than healty received."

FIRE FORMA AMENDMENTS AND FIVE MINUTES

SPECCHES.

GREEN'S amendment, sometime ago given notice of,—the Missouri line—was read, when he spoke five minutes in its support. Now commenced something like work after the fashion of work here. SEDDON commenced with an amendment for a partition of the territory between Freedom and Despotism. He spoke five minutes in its support. Then there followed pro forms amendment after pro forms amendment after that fashion! As these promise to be a multitude which no man can number, I will not attempt to trace them, nor even to give the names of all the speakers. One of them (STANTOS) has just given an explosion of Kentucky gas, well calculated to set the elements in a flame. He charged "malicionsness of purpose" on the part of Northern men, had it been anything rare, and MEADE has talked of dissolution or partition, and McWILLIK followed with an appeal for partition, pledging himself to forbid further acquisitions of territory for the sake of peace. He is an earnest, frank, bold man, such as I love, and such as cannot possibly love their opposites, the doughfaces and services. (A VOICK—O! let us vote on something!) CARTTER proceeded, and scouted the idea of proposing to throw California, into any such bargain!

A PROTEST AGAINST PRO FORMAISM.

The same amendment having been renewed

A PROTEST AGAINST PRO FORMAISM.

The same amendment having been renewed and withdrawn, time after time, Harris of Ill. raised a point of order. The Chair decided this pro forma business all right. Harrisappealed, and ably exposed the humbugous custom, but the House sustained the Chair, and the debate went House sustained the Chair, and the debate went on. "Father Abraham," as Mr. Venable is called, congratulated the House on its good sense, and proceeded: Gentlemen said "Let it come!" but he said nay. He would never bow the knee! Next Mr. Ashmun apoke five minutes—being the first man on the Northern side. But there will be more. So never fear! All is not lost that is in danger, saith the proverb. After several unsuccessful appeals from the Chair, motions for the Committee to rise, &c. it finally did rise at twenty minutes past two, and the House adjourned till tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Thus endeth the first lesson which will be found more fully recorded in the Book of Chronicles of the House of Representatives of "this glorious Republic,"

FROM ANGOSTURA.-The brig Kite, Capt. Dane, from Angostura, arrived yesterday in 18 days, reports the discovery of a new gold mine on the Oronoco River. One man had already taken \$8,000 worth in about three months. It is said to be of very fine quality. Capt. D. has a sample on board.

By the late freshet in the Kennebec River, five large buildings on the river, filled with ice, were upset, and the contents carried away by the flood, leaving but a small quantity for shipment on

We see it stated that eight or ten slaves have escaped from Washington within a few days.

THE DENS OF DEATH ... No. II.

CELLAR POPULATION-CHARACTER AND EFFECT

UPON THE PUBLIC HEALTH. The underground holes and corners, the number and population of which were set forth in our first article, are of character as various as can be imtirely healthy basement, to the narrow, dark, filthy cellar, where drunkenness, vice and misery fester in their fullest manifestation. We are not going to say that a basement cannot be made a respecta-ble abode; but we do say that it is prejudicial to health in any case to sleep in a basement roomthat the dampness coming from the earth is injurious to the respiratory organs and to the system

generally. Passing over the better class of basements with this general remark, we will examine more carefully some of the middling and worst sorts. The first thing that a visitor notices is a lamentable want of Ventilation. The ceiling is often so low that a tall man can not stand upright with his het on: the main room has but one window and that is often under a grate and in such a position that it cannot be opened, thus leaving the door as the only place where fresh air can enter. In rainy and cold weather, and at night, the door must be closed, and then the half dozen victims inclosed must over and over again the poisonous air until they are themselves poisoned. The bed-rooms are still worse places. They are always in the rear, and very few of them have any opening except into the main room; without air, without light, filled with damp vapor from the mildewed walls, and with vermin in ratio to the dirtiness of the inhabitants. they are the most repulsive holes that ever a hunan being was forced to sleep in. There is not a farmer's hog-pen in the country, that is not immeasurably ahead of them in point of healthoften in point of cleanliness.

Imperfect drainage is often the cause of tilling these places, after a hard rain, with water, which lies under the floor until slow evaporation and absorption dissipate it. We once knew a pool of water in an area to break through the foundation of a house and empty itself into a room where several persons were sleeping, carrying with it a large quantity of mud and sand: it is said that many persons have in this way been drowned. Besides the heavy rains that overflow these places, the water, not unfrequently, gets into them by the tide rising; one instance of this was found in Washington st. where lived thirteen human beings, four adults and nine children; occasionally augmented in popula-tion, doubtless, as such places usually are by the addition of lodgers.

Among the sweet savors of these cellars may be mentioned leakage of gas, the continual exhalations of the gutters, remnants of animal matter de-caying in the streets, &c. We know that in many of the dirtier streets the stench is always revolti to the wayfarer, who is unaccustomed to such lo calities, yet thousands of people dwell with their noses constantly at the level of the fetid gutter and draw in at every breath a dose that would sufficeate a less fastidious person. These stenches are proba-